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Hence, it was found that dark portions were formed to cause a problem of missing portions in a display image.

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Page 7, paragraph 1:

The repetitive structure of irregularities may be constituted by convex or concave portions each having equal side surfaces. However, from the point of view of light utilizing efficiency, and from the point of view that the light which has exited from the lower surface is turned over by the reflection layer to exit from the upper surface in a frontal (perpendicular) direction with good directivity, it is particularly preferable that the repetitive structure of the light output means (illustrated as reference 14 in Fig. 2) is constituted by prism-like irregularities each constituted by a combination of a short side surface 11a1 (θ_1) inclined down from the incidence side surface 11c toward the counter end surface 11d at an inclination angle in a range of from 30 to 45 degrees with respect to the reference plane 11e parallel with the lower surface 11b, and a long side surface 11a2 (θ_2) with an inclination angle in a range of from 0 to 10 degrees as shown in Fig. 2. Incidentally, discrimination between convex portions and concave portions is based on a line connecting the short side surfaces and the long side surfaces to a plane for formation thereof. That is, discrimination between convex portions and concave portions is made by the fact as to whether the points (vertices) of intersection between the short side surfaces and the long side surfaces are protruded (convex) from the line or depressed (concave) from the line.

~~Page 28, paragraph 1:~~

Any suitable material can be used as the polarizer. A material high in the degree of polarization such as an absorption type linear polarizer of iodine or dye can be used preferably from the point of view of obtaining good-contrast display owing to incidence of high-grade linearly polarized light, etc. Incidentally, when the reflection type liquid-crystal display device is formed, a suitable optical device such as a diffusing layer, a protective layer or a compensatory retarder plate can be arranged suitably. In this case, a material exhibiting a weak diffusing characteristic so that the display image is not disordered can be used as the diffusing layer.

~~Page 30, paragraph 2:~~

A mold, in which a mold core having a surface cut into a predetermined shape by a diamond bit was mounted, was heated to 80°C and filled with molten polymethyl methacrylate heated at 260°C. Thus, a light pipe was obtained. The light pipe had a width of 40 mm and a depth of 25 mm. The light pipe had an incidence side surface having a thickness of 1 mm, and a counter end having a thickness of 0.6 mm. The light pipe had flat upper and lower surfaces. The light pipe had prism-like irregularities in the upper surface. The prism-like irregularities ($\theta=0$) were disposed at a pitch of 210 μm so as to be parallel with the incidence side surface. The prism-like irregularities had short surfaces, and long side surfaces. The inclination angles of the short side surfaces changed in a range of from 42.5 to 43 degrees. The inclination angles of the long side surfaces changed in a range of from 1.8 to 3.5 degrees. The inclination angle difference between adjacent long side surfaces was not larger than 0.1 degrees. The projected